# MAINE FARMER,
## AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### SEVEN TONS OF GREEN FODDER TO THE ACRE

At first blush, one would suppose that an acre of ground which at any one moment should yield 7 tons of green fodder must be exceedingly rich, but there are a great number of acres, not only bearing this amount now, but which might very easily be made to produce four times this amount, or twenty-eight tons of green succulent food.

We, last May, measured off just one acre of land and planted upon it Indian corn, making the rows as near as we could without actually measuring them, four feet apart in one direction, and three feet in another. This if we mistake not will allow us four thousand hills.

Last week (Aug. 2,) we cut up a hill which had four stalks in it, being as near as we could judge an average as to size, and weighed it. The kernels were just beginning to blister or form out, but by no means large enough to boil. It weighed *three* pounds and a half. This you will say is nothing extra. But if you calculate right, you will find that at this small rate there was actually growing upon that acre of ground seven tons of excellent green fodder, every particle of which, if cut as it should be, would be greedily eaten by cattle. This weight will increase up to a certain point, when it will probably diminish by the drying off of the stalks and husks. This acre of corn may be called "middling" as to growth and luxuriance. There are thousands of better fields in the country.

Our friend I. Bowles, of this town has a field planted so as to have sixteen thousand hills upon the acre, and we have no doubt that he has nearly that amonnt of hills. He marked off the rows with a machine so that the hills should be an equal distance apart, and to make the above number of hills per acre. But making allowance of two thousand, for the ravages of worms and missing hills, computing the number at 14,000, and supposing that the average weight is four pounds to the hill, it being a larger variety of corn than ours and highly manured, and you will have 56,000 lbs, or twenty eight tons of green fodder per acre. Now can a person, who has not a sufficient range of pasturage for a cow or two more profitably employ an acre of land than by planting it to corn, even in the ordinary way? It is true that it will not when cut, spring up again like clover, or the grasses, nor will it come into use until the first of August. But that is the period of the year when pastures often times begin to fail. It would supply a cow for two months in the year, say August and September, with 90 lbs of food per day, or two cows with 45 lbs per day. We have never had any practical experience in feeding out green food to cattle, or soiling them as it is called, but if 20 pounds of dry hay will be sufficient for a common sized cow per day, we should think that 45 of green food would be sufficient. This plan may be objected to on the score of its expense. Perhaps more fodder would be obtained at the same cost by planting the horse tooth or Southern corn in drills, and cutting it as wanted. This variety might not be ready to cut quite so early as our own, but it would continue green until frost come, and while it would on the whole yield *more* fodder upon the acre, planted in this way it would continue green longer.

### NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.

We hope that the Farmers of Maine will not be wholly unrepresented in the convention of Farmers to be held at Washington ere long for the purpose of organizing a National Society. There are many reasons why they should send a delegation there.

It may not be generally known to every one that a benevolent man by the name of Smythson in England, who died there years ago, left half a million of dollars to the United States for the purpose of endowing some instituton for the purpose of disseminating useful knowledge.

The money has been received but nothing as yet done with it, and it is a matter of serious deliberation how or in what way it shall be endowed so as to fulfil the designs of the donor. It has been proposed to establish a national school of Agriculture. What better or more useful knowledge can be disseminated than Agriculture and its kindred sciences.

We have but one national school, (at West Point,) and that is for teaching the art of War. Let us then have another if not to teach the art of peace, at any rate to teach a peaceful art. If the Farmers would but speak out to that effect, Congress, we have no doubt, would obey, and the school be established accordingly, and if put upon the right system, the noble legacy of the philanthropic Smythson, will be productive of great and increasing good.

We also believe that such an association would be productive of great good in the mutual harmony and brotherly feeling which would be produced by meeting together face to face, and exchanging ideas upon the different topics which would be introduced. Tho' the Farmers of the Union are spread over a vast extent of territory, and must necessarily vary their mode of operations according to their situation and climate, yet the great leading principles of their calling are the same, and they may each hail the other as a co-worker in the great cause of Agricultural improvement. We believe that friendly discussion of the ways and means whereby the peculiar branches of this great art which those of different sections must pursue, would bring about a unanimity and harmonize the feelings of the whole upon the policy which our government ought to pursue, in regard to trade and intercourse with foreign nations, more effectually than the angry brawling of ambitious speech makers in Congress would for a dozen years. There are many other reasons which may be suggested and which will probably suggest themselves to the reader why such an association should be formed. What say friend, will you send your name soon as a member?

### NINE PENCE.

It is not often that you hear an Editor quarrelling with "small change," but we heartily wish that every ninepence and fourpence half penny in the United States was cast into a fiery furnace and put into a shape to be coined into dimes and half dimes. Why it is that a nation as intelligent as we pretend to be, and that has a legal currency of its own with devices for its own coins, should still use the old fashioned spanish ninepennny bits, is more than we can account for. In the first place the system of pounds shillings and pence has long since exploded. And in the next place the actual worth of a ninepenny bit in silver is only eleven cents, or eleven and a half, and yet we are compelled to take them and make them go for twelve and a half. It is not right. We wish the board of trade, or the brokers, or Congress or some other mighty power would resolve that they should pass or only *ten cents*! They would then follow the track of the old *pistareens*, and we should have our own coin to use.

*March of Science.*—A series of experiments is now in progress at the Treasury Building, in Washington city, under the order of the Secretary, for the purpose of testing the production of Carburetted Hydrogen Gas, from the bark of the silvery or white birch tree. The object is to produce a more economical light for public buildings and light-houses. The inventor is Robert Grant of Maine, and it is said that the bark thows off a large quantity of fine carbureted hydrogen gas, upon the application of very low heat, which gas requires to be passed through a few gallons of water only, to cleanse it from all impurities.—*Bost. Cour.*

NOTE.—We don't know but Robert Grant of Maine was the inventor, but we certainly saw a lad manufacture gas from birch bark, 25 years ago. It was done by putting the bark into a tea kettle, luting the cover on with clay and setting fire to the gas as it issued from the nose. We have seen farmers boys do it often of a winter's evening.

We hope Mr. Grant wont get the exclusive privilege of making gas from birch bark, and thereby deprive the boys of their fun by his monopoly.—ED.

Original.

MR. EDITOR:—If known, will you inform me whether it is not a recent discovery, that where any person is struck with lightning, or overcharged with electricity, that if water is applied, or the person immediately put into water, that they generally recover, and how long after the shock and the person to all appearance lifeless, on being placed in the water, was it ever known to benefit or recover one? How was the fact of the application of water being beneficial first discovered? I have been told that a man driving cattle with a load of hay on a cart in a meadow, was struck down with electricity in a hollow or low place on the ground, and that immediately a heavy shower ensued, and the place where he lay was filled with water, this was only thirty or thirty five years ago. Several have been brought to life in the same way, if so how important that it not only be known by every one, but that every one sees to it, that water is at hand when a cloud is seen rising in a situation to pour its electricity on us. But says one, I may escape! But all do not escape, and I have never known a summer but some have been killed.

I write to keep the subject agitated, as life and death is concerned. The thunder of his power who can understand? certainly I cannot, still I think electricity which causes thunder, may be and is better understood now than in olden times, for a man once smiled at me, when I told him there was no such thing as a thunder bolt, that thunder was only the noise occasioned by the rapid passing of the electricity through the air, its friction &c. "This he said he knew was not true, for his father, an old man, once after a tempest, picked up a thunder bolt, which he had always kept as a *stone* to sharpen his razor on. All ages may not be thus ignorant, certainly Franklin was not.

A. W.

### BIG POTATO BUSINESS.

New England with a territory scarcely as large as our county of Apling, produces, according to the late census, 34,435,821 bushels of Irish potatoes annually! Good gracious! where do they find room in that little country to pile them on? THIRTYFOUR MILLIONS! only think! At 20 cents a bushel, (they are worth here a dollar and a half,) the potato crop of little New England amounts to more than *seven millions of dollars*'—probably more than the entire cotton crop of Georgia for the last year at 10 cents a pound! Besides this, the same New England makes, one year with another, it seems, 2,182,962 bushels of wheat, and 18,195,929 bushels of other

grains—which at 50 cents a bushel, amounts to upwards of *ten millions of dollars*! How many bushels of wooden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, poplar hams, &c these same enterprising chaps have made, the census does not inform us.—*Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.*

☞The "county of Apling," mentioned in the above, must be something of a piece of ground, we infer, *if* it be as large as our whole New England territory; but if book authority is to be depended upon and "figures do not lie," the *whole State* of Georgia covers but 62,000 square miles—whereas the State of Maine alone contains more than half of this number, and the whole of New England territory exceeds that of Georgia by 4180 square miles. This Georgia editor must have been some time from school. —We are unwilling that our good old New England should be "curtailed!" an inch of her "fair proportions" —even upon paper; neither would we do any injustice to Georgia or her "county of Apling" in this respect—and we certainly mean none, when in regard to the *magnitude* of the latter we express the opinion, that the crop of *pumpkins* now or formerly raised in the town of "Old Rowley" in any one year, would cover a "pretty considerable" portion of the surface of said county! The Georgia gentleman's conception of New England's greatness *must* now, we think, be just! And, aside from the *Connecticut "notions,"* we are proud of the stupendous results of our industry and skill' which he has exhibited, but our chiefest boast is, that our soil is the nursery of great minds and good citizens:—

"Man is the nobler growth our realms supply,
And souls are ripened in our northern sky."

*N. E. Farmer.*

## ON SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

Many farmers sow their grass lands in August and September. A great diversity of opinion exists relative to the best time of sowing grass seeds. A majority prefer the spring. There can be no doubt, however, but that in fall and spring sowing there may be successful or unfavorable results, according to circumstances of soil, season, &c.

In laying down grass lands of every kind, the ground should be made mellow and, fine and when intended for mowing, should be made perfectly smooth.

Some writers contend that when grasses are sowed with grain in the spring, the young grass will suffer greatly by the interference of the roots, and of the straw of the grain. The roots, they think, will rob it of a great portion of its nutriment, and the straw will deprive it, in a great measure, of the air, sun, dew and rains. Grain and grass thus, striving together, are drawn up faster and slimmer, than they would if sown separate and alone; this forced growth injures the roots of the grass, which, at the time the grain is mowed, is left exposed weak and exhausted to the ardent heat of the sun, deprived, on a sudden, of the shade which before was forced on it by the grain. These injuries may not in ordinary seasons be destructive upon new lands, or such as are richly manured, but upon poor fields the chance is against both crops.

We may conclude, therefore, from the exposition of these facts, says an intelligent writer in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 322, "that the result of sowing grain and grass is to injure both crops, and very often to loose the grass entirely. Such loss and vexation may be avoided by sowing the grain alone, early in the spring with such manure as has been allotted for the field; and as soon as possible in August, after the crop of grain has been housed, to plough the stubble in, turning a good furrow, that the stubble may have a chance of mouldering away, which the showers usually taking place about that time, and the heat of the weather, will generally bring about in the course of 12 or 15 days; before the end of August the field should be cross ploughed, the grass seeds sown on the furrow, harrowed, and rolled. It is of much importance in this part of the process to avoid any delay, and therefore it is quite needful to put in the grass seeds, even if the weather should happen to be dry at the time, they will lay safe in the ground, and be ready to improve the benefit of the first showers, when the grass will soon make its appearance, and generally make a good progress before the winter sets in. If the winter should prove favorable, nothing further is wanted to secure a lasting field of grass, then to draw a roller over it in the spring, as soon as the frost gets out of the ground; this will settle the roots of the young grass, which the frost will always heave up, and which without rolling would be exposed to suffer from exposure to the sun and to the wind. In case that the winter should prove changeable, with cold turns, and successive thaws and hard rains, then the grass will be exposed to suffer, by being killed in spots, perhaps some of it washed away; in such cases it is needful as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and it is not wet to harrow the field over, and sow some fresh seed upon such spots as may have suffered, and roll over immediately.

Young's Farmer's Calendar, under date of August, says; "This is the best season of the year for laying down land to grass; and no other is admissable for it on strong, wet or heavy soils. Spring sowings with grains may succeed, and do often, but that they are hazardous I know from forty years experience.

In laying down land to grass, it is important to sow only clean and pure seed; much of the seed that is sold is filled with foul seeds of many kinds, and they must prove a great detriment to the crop, and injurious to the land. Farmers should sow a patch of ground expressly for seed, and keep it entirely free from weeds, or they should be very careful in purchasing from the dealers. If farmers would steadily refuse to buy any thing but pure seeds, the dealers would in a short time supply themselves with only a good article.

There is a great difference of opinion as respects the quantity of seed to be sown. Sir John Sinclair says, it is a great error in laying down land to grass to sow an inficient quantity of seed. The quantity which may be most profitable to sow on a given surface of soil, may be best determined by experiment. It is earnestly desired that farmers hand for publication their own practice and experience on this point. By so doing, we may arrive at some rule which can be relied upon.

The following questions are important:

How much seed, and what kinds are best to sow on the different of soil?

What is the best time for sowing grass seeds?

What farmer will answer?—N. E Farmer.

## CURING HAY.

Mr. Storer;—As this is the season in which the Connecticut farmers are particularly busy at haying, and as the Gazette is designed as a medium through which farmers can interchange their opinions respecting the best manner of cultivating the soil, and managing its products, I propose to say a few words upon a very important branch of husbandry, and which claims particular attention at the present season, viz. curing hay.

Experience and observation have taught me, that much of the goodness and sweetness, of hay is lost by bad management. In the morning, the mowers go into the meadow, and cut down two or three acres of large grass. The boys follow them and spread the swaths, or rather spread at them. The practice of commiting this important part of the business of haymaking exclusively to boys, who care less for the hay than for the mice and snakes which chance to be found in the meadow, is a bad one, and should be speedily abolished. The grass, if suffered to remain as left by the boys, will dry little more than if it were left in the swath—at least the curing of it will be greatly retarded.

The grass which lies thin, scarcely covering the ground, will be burned, while that which lies in heaps six or eight inches thick, will dry but little; when, if it had been spread evenly from the swath, or had the boy's work been superintended by one who would have been careful to have it well done, it would have been uniformly, as well as sooner dried, and none of it hurt.

Grass should be turned at least within three hours after it has been spread and exposed to the hot sun, or if suffered to remain too long without turning, some of it will become parched or dried too much and thus injured, while the remainder is yet wet, and not in a situation to become dry.

Grass, while curing, should never be permitted to remain long without stirring, but should be kept loose, that the warm air, which aids greatly in drying, may be permitted to circulate through it freely.

Hay, unless cured sufficiently to cart the same day it is mowed, should always be cocked as soon as four in the afternoon. Perhaps some will object to this method of spreading, saying, we wish our hay to be exposed to the sun as long as it shines, that it may be as dry as possible. I admit, and even urge, that it is best to dry hay as much as convenient on the first day, as no human being can tell what will be on the morrow. But the question, as fairly stated, is this: Will hay, in the curing state, dry more, between the hours of four and seven, about the ground, than in the cock? I assert, without hesitation, that it can not be proved that it will. And furthermore, I propose to demonstrate that it will not.

Hay, if it has been properly spread and stirred, and the sun has been unclouded during the day, is warmer at four P. M. than at any other time. If it is then cocked, it will retain its heat, or at least a sufficient quantity of it to carry on the curing process long after the sun has set. So that on going into the meadow at ten in the evening, the hay if examined will be found quite warm and curing finely.—But if the same hay were left open till six, when it has become cool and even damp, on account of the dew falling upon it, before it is put up, in will not retain sufficient heat to carry on the curing process, but if examined at ten, will be found scarcely warm. The conclusion then is irresistible, that hay will dry faster and better if cocked at four P. M. than if suffered to remain open till six; and the results of repeated experiment have proved this conclusion to be founded on fact. If farmers generally would attend more closely to the dictates of reason and experience, in this particular, they would have less smoky hay in their barns, and consequently, less coughing and wheezing in their horse stables du- the winter and spring.

A Subscriber.

*Scantic Village, July 20. 1841.* *Farmer's Gaz.*

## HISTORY OF THE FIRST IMPORTED BERKSHIRES.

To Siday Hawes, Esq. are we indebted for the introduction of the new famous and popular Berkshire breed of hogs. It is well known in this section, and when he emigrated to this country in the fall of 1832, and settled on the farm I now occupy, called "Three Hills Farm," he brought with him three Berkshire pigs—one boar and two sows, since known by the names of "Jack of Newberry," "Peggy," and "Streatly."

Among the first who appreciated this superior breed of swine were F. Rotch of Otsego, F. Booth of Ballston Spa, Lossing and myself, who obtained pigs of the first litters. It was not until 1834, however, when Mr Hawes exhibited them at one of our Fairs, that they attracted much attention; and in fact, they were in so little demand even in 1835, when I purchased them, which was in July, that most of his spring litters were still on hand, and the boars were altered with the intention of fattening them for pork.

If we are indebted to Mr. Hawes for the first importation of them, we are equally indebted to the Cultivator and other agricultural papers, for a more extended introduction and dissemination of them through the United States, where now the "land sharks," "alligators," &c. are fast disappearing, and the round, plump and stately Berkshires are taking undisputed possession,

"Peggy," said Mr. Hawes to me, "was bought at Reading Berkshire, of a laboring man." Peggy was Mr. Hawes' favorite sow, and from her some of our best Berkshires have sprung; and it is supposed "Maxima," the famous large sow, Mr. Lossing purchased of the Shakers, was a pig of hers. Peggy was in color a blue-black with considerable white on her head, and neck and body, and generally cast her pigs much lighter colored than either of the other imported sows. She was the smallest of the lot, but long in the body, small head, ears small and upright, legs short and medium size, hams remarkably large and well let down, I purchased her of Mr. H. in 1835, and slaughtered her in 1840. I have now a daughter of her 6 years old, got by "Jack of Newberry," that will weigh about 500 lbs. and for size of hams, I challenge the country to produce her superior.

"Streatly," continued Mr. Hawes, "was bought of a large farmer at Streatly, Berks, seven miles from Reading." Streatly was larger and longer than Peggy, of a jet black color, with a white stripe in her face, white feet, and some small white spots on her body. She was larger in the head and longer in the snout ears longer pitching forward. She was long in the body, more rangy and straight on the back, and tail set on higher, and was equal to Peggy in the ham. She was famous for having large litters of pigs seldom having less than twelve at a litter, and sometimes fourteen to sixteen. I slaughtered her in 1839.

"Jack of Newberry" was the first imported Berkshire boar brought to this section; was a large, rangy and superior animal—as the stock he left behind him is ample evidence; was about as light colored as Peggy, and slightly tinged with red or rusty color; was long and round in the body; very sloping fron the hips to the tail; large and heavy hams for a boar; fine large shoulders, with a short thick neck, and medium sized head and ear; would weigh probably, in ordinary condition, from 350 to 400 lbs. Mr. Hawes sold him in 1835, to a gentleman in Troy, and afterwards he was sold again to a farmer in a western county of this State; which is the last we heard of him. "Jack of Newberry" was to the hogs in this country, what the "Godolphin Arabian," was to the horses in England.

In the summer of 1833, Mr. Hawes imported another Berkshire sow, called "Sally," which he said "was bred in Norfolk, from Berks stock." She was the largest and coarsest sow of the three, was larger in the head and legs, ears large, capacious, very sloping on the rump, and tolerably good in the hams, color blue-black, a little tinged with rust, more white, and spots larger than either of the others. Sally, when young was rather a shy breeder, and Mr. Hawes disposed of her to H. Holland, Esq. of Ballston Spa, and I purchased her at his sale in the fall of 1836. I took three litters from her, one of which numbered eighteen, and then sold her to D. C. Collins, Esq. in May, 1838, when she died just after littering, much regretted by her owner as well as those who had engaged her pigs.

In the spring of 1835, Mr. Hawes imorted a boar from

another strain or family of Berkshires, who came into my possession with the farm, soon after he arrived, which I called "Siday,"–while others have called him "Telhurst." To not tell where he was bred." Siday was a jet black, with some white on his nose and face, tips of his feet white, but no white spots on his body ; rather coarse in the head, wide between the ears, (a point Mr. H. thought much of.) which were large, broad and upright ; remarkably deep and thick through the shoulders, short neck, and rather short in the body, but broad across the hip and loin, and falling a little from the hip to the tail. He was not as large nor as rangy as "Jack of Newberry," neither was his stock in general as large, but many of his pigs were beautiful specimens of the breed.

Siday was slaughtered in 1839. The foregoing comprises what is termed "Haws' importations," and came into my possession in 1835, from which most of the Berkshires in this country orginated.

From this importation originated the famous sows "Maxima and Superior," and all the "large and small" Berkshires which were owned by Mr. Lossing, the Shakers at Watervliet, and others which have been sent to almost every section of this country, no other importation having occurred until the fall of 1838, from which pigs were raised in 1839.

It is said that the late John Brentnall, of Orange county, of this State, imported some Berkshire pigs as early as 1823, but they were not properly appreciated, and were hardly kown beyond the smoke of his chimney.

*Three Hills Farm*, 1841. C. N, BEMENT,

### Cross-breeding, and breeding in-and in, in the Vegetable Kingdom.

The terms cross-breeding, and breeding in-and-in, when applied to the animal kingdom, are, I presume, familiar to most of your agricultural readers, but may not be so well understood when applied to vegetables-therefore, a communicatien on the subject may be acceptable to those engaged in the improvement of the latter.

By the term cross-breeding I would be understood as meaning that process. by which the pistil or female part of a flower, becomes impregnated by the pollen from a flower of a different variety of the same species.

By Breeding in-and-in, as meaning that process, by which the pistil of the flower becomes impregnated with the pollen from its own variety.

By the first process, the object is to obtain new varieties, partaking of the nature of both the varieties concerned in the impregnation. And by the latter, to continue any valuable variety, by producing new generations which shall retain all the valuable characteristics of the parent plants, without any change in the character of the fruit produced. And the inquiry is, cannot this be done at a cheaper rate, than by the process now used, by budding or grafting?

Sir Andrew Knight has already enlightened the horticultural world, by his experiments in cross-breeding, by which he produced many valuable new varieties, both in annuals and perennials ; at the same time supporting the theory that each new plant produced from seed is a new generation, having its limited time of duration, according to the nature of the plant. According to this theory, the time will come when all our present valuable varieties of fruit shall have become extinct. If this is correct, is it not desirable that we should adopt some method by which we may preserve them unimpaired ; and in what way can this be done but by breeding in-and-in?

By Knight's process of cross-breeding from two plants only, he found that the new variety was a medium between the two varieties made use of in the fructification, in size, color, flavor, time of ripening, &c., but that the plant in its growth bore a strong resemblance to the mother tree, or that which produced the fruit. This was where the pollen from only one variety was allowed to approach the pistil.

Have we not reason to believe that the pistil may be acted upon by the pollen from different varieties at the same time, each variety producing an effect in proportion to the quantity coming in contact with the pistil.—and thus giving character to the new plant? Upon what other principle are we to account for the similarity found among our fruits now grown? Amongst our favorite apples now under cultivation, we have many varieties of what we term the same families, all possessing the same general characteristics, and yet perfectly distinct. Of the Junettings we have four distinct varieties in this section ; all resembling each other in the growth of the tree, which is different from most trees ; similar in their time of ripening, and flavor of their fruit. Of the Seek-no-furthers, an equal number to which the same observations will apply, and all of which may be distinguished either by growth or flavor of fruit, and recognised at once by either, as belonging to the same family. Other insstances might be adduced, which go to prove that they were produced from the seed of flowers, which was mostly impregnated by their own pollen, and yet not entirely so.

The object of this communication, is to induce some Horticulturist to try the experiment of enclosing the top of some small tree in a glass case, during the season of fructification, by which the flowers would become impregnated by their own pollen ; than to plant the seeds so produced, and bring the plants to fruit, and thus demonstrate the theory of breeding in-and-in; and also whether trees could not be produced with equal certainty as to variety, and at a cheaper rate than by budding or grafting.

Cross breeding and breeding in-and-in, in the animal kingdom, has been attended with much profit to those who have practised it with care; and is there not reason to believe that a corresponding profit might attend a like attention to the breeding of plants?

Yours respectfully, N. GOODSELL.

(It affords us much pleasure to receive and publish such articles as the preceding, from such pens. Mr. Goodsell displayed much talent as the Editor of the old Genesee Farmer, and we are glad to see has not lost his taste for the subject—and still more gratified that he makes use of our columns. We hope to hear from him frequently.

We will return to the subject of the cross impregnation of fruits, if not taken up by some of our correspondent.)—*Western Farmer.*

### THUMPS IN PIGS—KIDNEY WORMS.

Messrs. Hooper and Affleck,

*Gentlemen*:—A few days ago I discovered a pig that I had just sold, with a slight cough and with a convulsive motion in its sides, very much like the thumps in a horse that has been overworked until he has those kind of spasms. I had some tar and sulphur given to it the next day, which did not appear to afford any relief. It became so altered in appearence in five or six days, that I determined to kill it, with a view of examining into the cause.

Upon opening the breast, I found that the lungs and heart were attached to the breast bone and sides, nearly throughout the whole surface that came in contact. The attachment was very firm, and took as much force to separate it as it would to pull the skin off a small animal. There were small collections of matter (pus) in many little spaces, where the adhesion appeared to be not quite complete. The heart itself was firmly attached to the pericardium, with small collections of matter between them; it was much thickened in its coats. The air cells of the lungs were thickened, and many of them were closed by adhering together. The stomach was attached to (the peretoneum) parts of the belly, with which it came in contact. Small abscesses had formed in various parts of the stomach and bowels, which contained matter about the thickness and appearance of the core of a bile. From the facts of this case, I should judge that there is no cure for the worst cases. This pig was about six weeks old when taken, and was uncommonly fat. The mother had been changed from the lot where she had them, and had been exposed two nights to very cold rains, a few days before the pig was taken.

Since the receipt of your fourth No. I have had three hogs with kidney-worm. I tried the remedy recommendded by your correspondent, Dr. Kirtland, (corn boiled with ashes) and all of them have recovered ; two of them entirely, the other is in good health, but her spine is distorted, and she has rather an unsteady motion of the hind legs, with a twisting motion when walking. Sam'l. D. Martin.

*Western, Farmer.*

*The Bee business.*—Mr. Rice, of Ripley, Erie county, Pa., has an extensive establishment for keeping bees. Twenty years ago, he had one swarm—from which in 12 years, he had 396 swarms. The Erie Gazette states that they had then become so powerful that they commenced depredations on the neighboring tribes, going out on predatory excursions to the distance of two or three miles much to the annoyance of their unfortunate neighbors. He then killed off a number of swarms, and obtained over two tons of honey for the New York market. He has now adopted the patent hives for a part of his bees, in which small glass draws are placed in the upper part, with small apertures for access from the main part of the hive. In this way, by drawing the slide the bees can be seen at work, and the amount of the honey ascertained. When filled, the drawer can be removed, and the place supplied by another, without destroying the industrious insects.—*Ex. Paper.*

To Make Coffee.—I have tried nearly every method of preparing the Arabian beverage, and find after all, that there is no surer way of having coffee clear and strong, than pursuing the plan here given. Beat up an egg—two for a large pot—and mix it well with the coffee till you have formed it into a ball ; fill the pot with cold water, allowing room enough to put in the ingredients ; let it simmer very gently for an hour, but do not think of stirring it on any account ; just before it is required, put the pot on the fire, and warm it well ; but as you value the true aroma, take care that it does not boil. Pour it off gently, and you will have as pure and strong an extract of the Indian berry as you can desire. Use white sugar candy, in powder, in preference to sugar, cream if attainable ; if not, boiled milk.—*Benson Hill's Epicure's Almanac.*

*To make good, wholesome Pie Crust.*—Take one pound of lard, if quite hard, soften without melting, rub it lightly in the flour, add a little salt, dissolve half a tea-spoon full of saleratus in a pint of water, then pour slowly over the flour and lard, mixing as little as possible; all the better if some dry flour remains in it, but let it not get stiff—handle a roll as little as can be when made out for the dishes—bake in a quick oven. Indiana.

## THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

### EXCURSION S IN MAINE.

Canton.—This is a pleasant town lying on the Androscoggin river above Livermore. There are some spots of great beauty in this town. Canton Point is peculiarly beautiful. The river here makes a graceful curve amid alluvial meadows of considerable extent and of uncommon loveliness. The trees which skirt the banks of the river here, are very interesting, and the little village sheltered here is very romantic in its appearance, approach it from above or below. The soil is very productive here and easy of cultivation, and when for a considerable distance the forest shall be cleared away and the land cultivated to a great extent the view of the valley of the Androscoggin here must be surpassingly beautiful.

Canton mills, is a flourishing little village which has grown up somewhat rapidly and is already a place of considerable business. There are several stores, a tavern, a tannery and an Iron foundry of considerable extent. The ploughs and cultivators manufactured here are well done and deserve an extensive patronage in our State. Is it good policy to supply ourselves with such implements from other states when our own state can furnish them in as good style and of as good a quality? The agricultural capacity of this town is not yet fully developed, as it is yet comparatively new, and most of the time and labor of the citizens has been devoted to other employments. The corn raised in this town in 1838 was returned as 3717 bushels, and the wheat as 7289 bushels, its population in 1837 being but 827. Number of school districts was 8 Number of scholars returned, was 366. A fine school house has been erected at Canton mills, which is an honor to the citizens at this early period of the history of this young village. There is a tradition of tragical interest connected with the times of Indian depredation in this state. This whole region was then a dense wilderness, and no white man had as yet penetrated thus far except here or there a hunting party that came to trap the otters which were found in the Androscoggin and its little tributaries and lakes which pour their waters through these. There is a beautiful lake at the foot of a hill which you descend in going from Hartford to Canton Point. The road runs along close to its brink for many rods, and so near its level that the traveller can easily turn his horse from the road to drink its pure waters. Near this lake tradition states there stood a hunter's camp. A small company had come up from their settlement at North Yarmouth or vicinity, and had set their traps on the stream connecting this lake with the river. While they were out one day to look for their game, a party of Indians in ambush fired upon them, and one of their number fell. The others fled in haste to their boats which were upon the shore of the lake, and sped their way across it and thence through the forest, and made their way with all possible haste to the settlement to seek aid in driving away the aggressors and avenging the death of their comrades. The Indians pursued them to the shore of the lake and then abandoned the chase. Having secured additional forces and arms, they returned, and on approaching their camp they saw some fish hanging upon its walls to dry which had been recently taken, and supposing there were Indians in the camp one of the number burning with desire to avenge the death of their comrade, stole softly up to the back side of the camp and looking in through a crack perceived the figure of a single man and fired upon him with deadly effect. He rushed in at the door to complete his triumph, when he perceived with horror that he had shot his companion. He had not been killed by the fire of the Indians, who in pursuit of the others had left him to his fate. He had crawled to the camp and bound up his wounds and caught fish in the lake for provision, and was barely able to tell them that he had so far recovered as to have formed the purpose of starting for the settlement the next day. The wretchedness of the survivor was indescribable. He had shot a beloved friend while supposing that he was avenging his death.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

As a practical art, involving necessarily the existence of all other arts, and directly the uses and aids of many of them, the importance of the agricultural art cannot be over estimated. In an economical and political view, with the exception of the intellectual and moral interests of the community, which are also in some degree in obeyance to it, it is obviously by far the most important of all its interests.—the department of its industry which most deserves the attention of the patriot, the philosopher, and the philanthropist, as the means of subsistence, and comfort, and the foundation of national wealth. Extensive as are the commercial enterprise and the manufacturing industry of Great Britain, yet her agricultural interests far transcend them. In France, more than one hundred and twenty million pounds of sugar are annually produced from the soil, where, little more than thirty years since, not a pound was grown; to say nothing of her products in silk and wine, which are in proportion. It is easy to see what a stake she has in agriculture. In China, a nation almost exclusively agricultural, for her various manufactures are mainly concerned in the products of her agriculture, where, besides her vast exports, more than three hundred and thirty millions of people are subsisted upon these products, we gather some impression of the immense importance of this art. There, likewise, the art has been carried to a higher perfection than in any other part of the world. Among ourselves it would be vain, in the present youth of the country, to attempt to calculate the extent to which the art is destined to be carried. The forthcoming census of its agricultural products will exhibit results, which will excite universal surprise. An annual crop, in the Southern States, of more than 2,000,000 bales of cotton, of 249,000,000 pounds of sugar in Louisiana, of 42,000,000 bushels of Indian corn in Tennessee, of 18,000,050 bushels of wheat in Ohio, and more than 10,000,000 pounds of maple sugar in New York, great as the results appear, are yet only the steps in the progress of this gigantic interest.

These facts show how essentially agriculture, concerns the condition of the whole country. This interest, likewise, is certain to increase in an equal ratio with the growth of her population; and let her commerce be ever so extended, or her manufactures as numerous and improved as invention and skill and art can make them, yet they must always be subsidiary to her agriculture. It is her agriculture which freighs the barks of commerce, and drives the wheels and spindles of her manufactories in their rapid and infinite gyrations. At her breasts; without a single exception, the whole of the human family are to be sustained, nourished, and comforted.

The perfection of agriculture, as an art, implies the obtaining the greatest amount of produce from the earth, with the least injury to the land, and at cost of labor. It has been often remarked, that the actual productive powers of an acre of land have never yet been reached. Magnificent and surprising results have been attained, but in no case can it be said, with confidence, that more might not have been effected. In general, the agricultural art falls far below the condition of productiveness and improvement, which it might obviously attain; and the aversion among farmers to change their established habits, and the slowness with which agricultural improvements of great and decided advantage extend themselves, even into neighbouring districts, are well known and sufficiently remarkable. Something of this has been owing to the stationary habits of farmers, to a want of education, and neglect of reading and inquiry; and much to prejudice, the natural child of ignorance, against scientific suggestions and the application of science to an art, which, so far as they are concerned, is wholly of a practical character. This prejudice against the applications of science to agriculture, or to what in vulgar parlance is called *book-farming*, has we confess, found some natural encouragement in the fact, that many persons, wholly destitute of practical knowledge and skill, have undertaken to apply purely theoretical rules, without regard to differences of soil, climate, nature of the crop, and nameless circumstances by which the application of these rules should be varied, or might be rendered unseasonable or futile; and that, in truth, many persons have undertaken to make books, and to give directions in husbandry who were grossly ignorant of its great principles, and possessed little knowledge of its various practical details and rules. It must, at the same time, be admitted, that science has as yet accomplished but little; and that, beyond that knowledge which any intelligent, practical and experienced man easily and almost necessarily acquires of soils, manures, vegetation, and crops, little has been ascertained of a practical value; and the profound secrets of vegetable life, or what is properly termed *vital action* in vegetable organism and growth, remain in all their original abstruseness and mystery. The little success, therefore, which scientific men have had in their attempts to resolve and explain them, and especially the little practical utility which has come from their theoretical explanations, have created, with the purely practical, a prejudice against such inquiries, as invincible as it is unworthy of sensible men.

Yet it will not be denied, in this case, that we know as much of vegetable as we know of animal life. Anatomy may be termed an exact science; it is to a great extent matter of sensible observation and measurement; but the operations in the human organism, which are strictly vital, are altogether undisclosed. We know in truth as much how the stems and leaves and fruit are formed and perfected, as we know how the food, which we receive, is converted into blood, and serum, and bile, and muscle, and fibre, and tendon, and bone; and we know no more. Shall we despair of going further? By no means. There seems, indeed, in this case, to be a limit to enquiry; an impassable barrier, where human sagacity and inquisitiveness are at once repelled; the darkness is intense before, above, and around us, and the mere rush-light, which we hold out to guide us, serves no purpose but to render this darkness visible. Shall we then be discouraged in all attempts at further advancement? Not at all. It may be indeed that we have reached the end of our line; and that, until new endowments are bestowed, the mind can soar no higher in its flight. But with equal, nay, with much more reason may we suppose, that the cause of failure is not so much attributable to the limitation or impotence of our faculties to proceed further, as to the imperfection or error of our modes of approach and inquiry. The philosophical mind, valuing truth and knowledge as the highest of all attainments, will never rest satisfied with present acquisitions; will regard that which is conceivable as knowable; like a vigilant and skilful officer before a beseiged fortress, whose direct approach is precluded, will be continually seeking some private or concealed mode of access; or, like the man in the Scriptures knocking at his neighbor's door at midnight, and hoping presently to be heard for his importunity.

The immense importance and value of knowledge in this case no sensible man can doubt. If knowledge and science are useful in any art or department of business, why should they not be in agriculture, an art which involves many others, and which in its success combines the influence and operation of more elements than any other? It is well ascertained that certain plants will grow only in certain situations, and under certain circumstances; that different soils have different properties, prejudicial to the growth of some plants, favorable to the perfection of others; in some cases distinguished by an exuberant fertility, in others by an almost incurable barreness, but yet in most cases capable of modification, remedy, or improvement; that the operation of various manures is various; and that their efficiency or injury depends upon their condition, preparation, or modes of application. It is equally well ascertained, that by some modes of cultivation, double the produce is obtained under a different cultivation, double the produce is obtained on the same land, at the same time, placed under a progressive improvement. It is ascertained that by the application of gypsum, or potash, or soda or salt, or various animal substances, an extraordinary productiveness follows, and the crops are often trebled and quadrupled. How shall we pretend, then there is not here the most ample room for the application of science in the resolution of these remarkable facts, and in profiting by these remarkable means for the improvement of the soil and the increase of its productiveness? Separate however, from the obvious utility of such inquiries, it is difficult to conceive of subjects more interesting to a philosophical curiosity than all those connected with animal or vegetable life and growth; for what in nature is more wonderful than the birth and progress of a human being, or the germination of a dried seed and its advancement to the perfection of its uses and fruits?

There are besides grounds of encouragement in this case, which the philosophical mind will duly appreciate. In the ordinary course of nature there is no such thing as accident or miracle. As far as man's sagacity has penetrated into the material world,—and of the spiritual world, we know nothing but by divine revelation,—all the phenomena of nature are found to proceed upon fixed principles and laws, and to be the results of nicely established and well balanced, compounded, and adjusted influence and forces. Many of these operations man is capable of imitating, and the most extraordinary results are obviously at his command. We cannot have a doubt, therefore, that the most recondite as well as the most familiar operations of nature are all the results of established principles and laws. Many of these laws we have already ascertained, and they are of daily application and use in the common business of life. How much further we may proceed in this discovery of them, time only can tell. As yet we have only placed our foot on the first step of the threshold. It is not an idle nor criminal presumption to seek to penetrate further into the temple of nature, until perhaps we may reach the Holy of Holies, where the Creator sits enthroned in his effulgence, and where we may adorn him in the full blaze of truth.—*North American Review.*

### AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.

Ten simple minerals, sometimes called the 'Geological Alphabet,' from the elements of our globe. These minerals, variously combined, constitute from twenty five to thirty varieties of rocks, piled into mountains, also appearing in ledges and boulders, or loose fragments, scattered over the earth. Upon the character of the rocks depend the surface of country, soil, mineral wealth, and other facilities and resources for productive industry, and for physical, intellectual and moral prosperity.

The ten elementary minerals are quartz, felspar, mica, hornblend, lime, slate, gypsum, serpentine, talc and chlorite. By various combinations, the rocks formed from them may be classed into five or six families. The *Granite Family* consists of three members viz: granite, gneiss and mica, in different proportions and arrangements.

The *Horblend family* consists of three or four members, viz: greenstone, or traprocks, hornblend rock, hornblend slate, and sienite, masses of which are scattered extensively over the world, broken from mountain ranges of great extent in various countries.

The calcareous, or *Lime family* of rocks, consists of members more numerous, and more various in character, and not less interesting to farmers that either of the others mentioned. In this family are common limestone, most or all the marbles, chalk, (all carbonates of lime,) gypsum, or plaster of Paris, which is the sulphate of lime.

The *Magnesian family* of rocks embraces serpentine ridges, noted in Agriculture only for the barrenness, but rich in ores which produce some of our most beautiful paints, especially chrome yellow. Soaps one is also magnesian rock, composed principally of talc.

The *Conglomerate family* is composed of fragments or scattered remains of the rocks just named, again collected and cemented into large masses, and even mountain ranges. They are pudding stone, sandstone and graywack, each appearing under a great variety of forms.

To the farmer, all the simple minerals, the various rocks and the families, or classes under which they may be arranged, are of much interest. Several of them, as they determine, the character and constitute the elements of soils, may be considered almost fundamental, both in the science and art of Agriculture. Those of special, and even paramount importance, are quartz, which is of the character of sand, and felspar, forming, when pulverized, varieties of clay and lime, which, though not essential to a good soil, like the other two, is still necessary to give a soil, the highest degree of fertility.

Stiff soils, light soils, loamy, calcareous, and all other soils, depend much upon the proportions in which these three simple minerals, and especially the two first, are combined. Quartz, or silex, predominates in all soils, even stiff or clayey, as they are denominated. In light soils it is the principal ingredient, though pure silex, sand or quartz, produces entire barrenness, capable, however, in some instances of being rendered fertile by the addition of a small portion of clay.

If it should be asked how these elementary substances and principles of soils can be rendered available by farmers, the answer must be—Let them procure 'Geological Cabinets,' or specimens, so selected, arranged, labeled and described, as will present visible, tangible, intelligible form, the groundwork of the whole matter. A small collection of such specimens seldom, if ever, fails to add others, and still oth-

ers, till tens soon increase to hundreds, and a single ray becomes broad daylight.

If such Geological Cabinets could be used and explained by lectures of a familiar, practical character, their interests and usefulness would be greatly increased. At present it may be difficult to procure men competent for such lectures; but if a call should be made for them, with a prospect of remuneration, men entirely competent to the enterprise might soon be qualified; some could now be found, already prepared, to make such lectures in a high degree instructive and entertaining. To my mind, no system presents itself as more important for giving to farmers a knowledge of Agricultural Geology, or for promoting the improvement of their farms or their minds, than a call for Cabinets and Lectures, designed to illustrate this highly practical and popular-Science.

The 'GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS' now in progress or completed in nearly all the States, present a strong reason why this or some other step should be taken, to diffuse the knowledge collected by these surveys, in large amounts and at great expense, and which is still liable, to be confined to a few ponderous volumes placed upon the shelves of the State or College Libraries, instead of going into the possession and to the use of farmers and mechanics, at whose expense such information has been principally collected.

If the tairty or forty Agricultural journals now published in our County should unite their strength in procuring and sustainmg Lectures as here proposed, they could hardly fail of a means of success which would give to them a large reward, by giving to the Country a great amount of light, on a highly important and interesting subject. JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

[It may be proper to add to the foregoing article extracted 'The Cultivator,' that Geological Cabinets, carefully and scientifically prepared at the Lyceum Village, Berea, Ohio, may be obtained of Saxton, Dayton & Co. corner of Nassau and Fulton-sts. in this city. ED. Tribune.]

## ON PLANTING TREES.

*Messrs. Editors*:—It may now be unseasonable to make suggestions on the planting of fruit trees—it would have been more apropos for your March No.—but it will be ready for fall.

Nothing in our opinion can be productive of more general utility than the dissemination of knowledge in this department of rural economy. And further, we conceive that plain, practical observations, easily comprehended, and which will admit of general application, are better adapted to the wants of all new countries, then learned scientific articles, however valuable these may be to those who have made some advancement in the science.

Nothing has a more powerful tendency to retard the progress of Horticulturnl pursuits than the lack of that knowledge requisite for their successful practice. We know that in our section of the country, and we doubt not in yours, and all others, there are vast numbers of all classes of society, who want no other inducement than practical information, to furnish their gardens and orchards with choice fruit and culinary vegetables, and to embellish their dwellings with shade trees and shrubbery. Many there are who have taken pains to procure trees and plant them, but have done it so unskilfully that most of them perished, and the others made but sickly progress. This not only discourages such individuals, but their whole neighborhood, to whom they have related their "ill luck."

Many an attempt has been made to cultivate flowers; the seeds have been procured and committed to the earth, but from want of the simple knowledge of preparing the ground, sowing them and attending to them, they have perished. Many a lady of refined taste would have her collection of parlor plants, that now has none, were it not for the fear of treating them improperly. This certainly is one of the greatest obsticles in the way of Horticultural improvement; and how is it to be remedied? Very simple indeed. We claim not the honor of discovering the remedy we are about to mention, but will take the liberty of recommending it as a never failing one, wherever people have faith enough to give it a fair trial. It is this: Let every man and woman in the community who feel the want of such knowledge as we have mentioned, or who take an interest in agricultural or horticultural productions, (and we hope there are very few who do not) put themselves in possession of the Western Farmer and Gardener, or some similar periodical. We mention this particularly, because it is the cheapest and best we know of now in circulation in the "West,"—though we have had the pleasure of receiving specimens of a great many excellent publications. If a person had a patch of ground not over ten feet square attached to his residence, the March and April Nos. alone of this work would be worth far more than a dollar to him. What is a dollar compered to the advantages to be derived from a monthly visitor like this, loaded with the most interesting and valuable information? Readers, think of this and suggest it to your neighbors, and you will do at least something to promote the real interests of your country.

We have drawn out these prefatory remarks to an unreasonable length; it would perhaps have been more systematic to have made them a separate article, but we write so seldom, we wish to express our ideas on several points at the same time. We unfortunately have to labor very assiduously, or you should hear from us oftener.

Now to our subject. The first thing to be done in planting trees is to prepare the ground: it should be made perfectly mellow by being thoroughly ploughed or trenched. A crop of roots, such as potatoes or turnips, &c. would tend much to meliorate its condition. The next thing is to prepare the holes for the trees; these should be (for trees two years old from the graft or bud, which are preferable for transplanting) four or five feet in diameter and two feet deep. Thousands of trees are destroyed yearly by being crushed into small holes barely large enough to admit the roots without being twisted and bruised—the ground all around them being so hard and impenetrable that the roots are stunted and the trees ruined. Now procure your trees; these should be the very best varieties, none else; get them from a source that may be relied upon. The disadvantages of cultivating poor varieties of fruits are similar to rearing a bad breed of animals. A few shillings in the price of a good fruit tree is of little consequence. The first year of bearing will repay it all. See that the roots are not mutilated or bruised in taking up, and that the tree is in a healthy condition. Protect the roots from all exposure to the air. Trees are frequently injured by carrying them a great distance, or letting them lay for some time uncovered: the fibres which are the principal channels of nourishment to the tree are withered and destroyed. Having your trees at the place prepared for them, examine them carefully; if any injured or broken roots, prune them off—also, thin off useless, decayed or broken branches. Before placing the tree in the hole prepared for it, put in a bedding of good soil, enough to raise it up so that it will not be any deeper in the ground when the planting is completed than it originally stood in the nursery. The roots should be immersed in a thick puddle until they are well covered. Make the puddle by pouring some water on the ground and mixing it with the earth. This promotes the growth of young roots, and is better than the general practice of pouring in pails of water around them; when this is done, set the tree upright in the bedding prepared for it, and commence filling in the earth around it; while doing this, the tree should be shaken gently to cause the earth to fall in among the roots, and when the earth is all in, press it down firmly with the foot. If the soil is very poor, a small quantity of very rotten manure, none else, might be mixed with it—but if it is of even middling quality, it is as well to avoid manure altogether. The earth around the body of the stem should be raised a few inches higher than the surface, to make an allowance for settling down. As soon as the trees are planted as above, they should at once be fastened to a prop or stake driven in the ground, so as not to injure the roots, however; this prevents the tree from being tossed about by every wind that blows—loosening the roots and making a passage at the bottom of the stem for the admission of air or water, to the oft-times fatal injury of the tree. It is hardly necessary to mention that some soft material, old matting, or hay, or straw, should be wrapped around the tree to prevent it being galled against the prop. If dry weather ensues after spring planting, particularly in dry light soil, occasional waterings are necessary; and it is a good plan to spread some littery-manure on the earth around the tree a few inches deep to protect against drought in summer, and frost in winter, for the first season only after planting. Young trees should be particularly well guarded from the approach of animals likely to browse on them or rub against them—they are also benefitted by cropping the land amongst them; root crops are most suitable, but be careful not to let your implements come in contact with the roots.

After the trees are well established, the orchard may be sown down with grass, and either cut or pastured. With regard to the quality of soil adapted to the growth of each particular class of fruit, we would make but a general remark at this time, Almost every variety of fruit tree will thrive and bear well on a loamy soil of moderate depth, and a good subsoil—always avoid wet, stubborn and hard gravelly soil if you can. For the cultivation of peaches, see No. 4, page 92 of this work. As to the proper season, the best guide is the character of the land; if light and dry, fall planting is preferable, as the earth becomes firm and close around the roots before the heat and drought of the ensuing season; if heavy or damp spring is to be preferred, as soon as the ground is in order until vegetation is too far advanced.

We would add some further remarks on this subject, but as your No. will be nearly made up before this reaches you, we will defer them till some future period. This article is intended for the benefit of those only who are totally igeorant on the subject of planting trees. Our remarks are based on the experience of many excellent cultivators, as well as our own, and we have the fullest confidence that those of your readers who may carry them into practice, will be amply rewarded for their trouble. Yours respectfully,

*Western, Far.* ELLWANGER & BARRY.

## BORGUE HONEY—MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

For many years by past, Borgue has been famed for producing fine honey—perhaps the finest in Scotland. It is of a transparent sea-green hue, and possesses an exquisite richness of flavor which is keenly relished by connoisseurs. What gives it the beautiful color, has hitherto baffled the investigations of naturalists; but it is clear until the begining of July. Many of the pasture fields in Borgue abound with white clover, and in fine dry weather in July, thousands of the industrious insects may be heard buzzing, and seen gathering sweets from the time that the dew rises until late in the afternoon. Extreme dry and warm weather is unfavorable for producing good honey, for the flowers either never arrive at perfection, or the scorching rays of the sun burn them up. Extremely wet weather is also unfavorable—for however numerous the flowers of different kinds are, the plashing rains wash out what the bees so ingeniously mix in their laboratory, while they are reluctantly confined in their cells. In good seasons, as much as one hundred and fifty pints* of sixteen imperial gills each, have been produced in Borgue, though for some years past, the quantity has been considerably less; and bee husbandry is by no means so generally cultivated as in former times, when the seasones were more propitious. Season 1839, was highly unfavorable, and the produce in the parish of Borgue was but little more than forty pints; while that of 1840, which was something better, yielded somewhat more than eighty. The summer of 1826, was the warmest that any living person remembered, and the most unfavorable for producing honey, not only in quantity, but in quality; for in that season it was as dark in the color as what comes from the Moors, and wholly devoid of the rich flavor that it commonly has. In the winter of 1838, and also that of 1839, many hives died of starvation, though at killing time each season, numbers of weak ones were taken with the view of preserving the lives of the stronger ones in the ensuing spring; and hence the small number of hives that are to be found in the parish of Borgue. In former times, almost every married laborer, as well as each joiner, mason, cooper, blacksmith, &c. had a winter-stool; and in the month of the following October, the gains of each would amount to from £ 1. 5. to £ 2 † besides a small quantity for family use, and an old hive to breed, and throw off swarms next summer. Some of the more extensive cultivators of bee husbandry, use to have from six to ten winter-stools, and their gains were in proportion. For some years past, few persons in Borgue have had more than four hives that survived the winter; and in tolerable good seasons they throw off on an average, two swarms each. There are sometimes one, or even two more; but they are commonly weak, and the produce would have been greater and finer in quality had they remained in the parent stock. In very good seasons, the top or first swarm throws off one hive, and the produce of it is called virgin honey, which is of a truly beautiful hue, and always commands the highest price in the market. A virgin hive seldom produces more than two, though in particularly good seasons, three, or even four pints. In fine summers, the honey is always much superior in quality, to what it is in unfavorable ones. In general, there are but few young swarms before Whitsunday; and the greater number are thrown off from the 1st to the 21st of June. Sometimes there are a few as late as the last week in July; but unless the season is highly propitious, they do not gather as much as will preserve them through the winter, and are smoked in September. In good seasons the average quality from each swarm is probably three pints, though the top one occasionally yields from six to seven. If the top swarm is very strong, it is customary to put one, two, or even three *excs*§ to hinder it from casting; and in extraordinary fine seasons, from six to eight pints have been produced. In bad seasons, the drones are sometimes killed before the first swarm is thrown off, which materially injures the parent stock; but in good seasons, the drones are not destroyed until the hiving is past. Owing to the darkness of the color and the difference in the flavor, Moor honey rates from two to three shillings per pint lower than the finest produced in the low countries—at less

in Borgue. Honey gathered off heather, and also off the leaves of oak, fir and sycamore trees, is always of a dark color, and consequently less marketable. It is allowed on all hands, that white clover is peculiary rich with materials for producing fine honey; but it is a mistaken notion that bees also gather from red clover. The wild, or bumble bee very frequently extracts food from red clover; but the tame one, owing to the shortness of its proboscis, cannot penetrate. The latter, however, are very fond of gooseberry and currant trees, cherry, apple and pear tree blossoms, wild and garden mustard, rape, kale, &c, They are also very partial to the flowers of german greens, yellow clover, and many other wild flowers, which callous persons pass by with indifference. In some apiaries, the writer of these remarks has seen the ground in their immediate vicinity delved in the spring, and sown with rape or mustard seed. In Borgue, old swarms or winter stools, are not removed to the moors but are kept in their summer stations. In summer, bees are often found at a considerable distance from any dwelling house, though how far thy fly in search of food cannot be accurately calculated. A long time ago, some hives were kept from ten to fifteen years; but of late they are seldom allowed to stand for more than two or three years. A hive which weighs 30 lbs. including the skep, will keep during the winter, and if it is heavier, will most likely throw off swarms earlier in the ensuing summer; but for several seasons past, some weighing not more than 20 lbs., have with a little spring feeding with honey, or melted sugar, been preserved, though the produce is commonly scanty. In bad seasons, the killing of lives usually commences about the 1st of September; and in good ones, about two weeks afterwards. In Borgue, the way of getting the honey is by digging a round hole in the garden or apiary, putting two pieces of wood horizontally over the mouth; placing two brimstone candles in the bottom; then placing the skep right over them, and covering it with a sheet. In a short time the bees are sufforcated; and lost on the following day the rays of the sun should revive them, they are covered over with earth; and thus are they not only unscrupulsously robbed of their store, but cruelly put to death. Fine honey usually weighs from 7 to 7½ lbs. per imperial pint; and in proportion to the quantity produced, or to the demand, it brings from six to twelve shillings. In ordinary seasons, it brings about nine shillings,—though in very bad ones, it has been as high as fifteen shillings per pint. The latter price is very rare indeed. in the beginning of October, persons desirous of having a new stock, repair to the moors, and purchase keeping hives at from fifteen to twenty one shillings each. Though all the moor honey is of a dark color, it is principally consumed during the winter and spring; and the new honey is commonly of as fine a quality as if the parent stock had been bred in the low country. Old hives are sometimes destroyed by the white moth, though its ravages in proportion to the number of hives kept, are by no means so great as they appear to be in some parts of America. SAM'L HOUSTON.

(The preceding communication was received from a correspondent in Scotland, in answer to our enquiries on the subject. We were anxious to know if Borgue honey was still as beautiful in appearance, as delicious in flavor, and as highly prized, as when we were wont to ramble in our boyish days ower the muir among the heather. We wished to learn, too, if the secret of its peculiar excellence had yet been discovered.

We are much indebted to Mr. Houston, and will be pleased to hear from him again, on such like topics.)—*Western, Farmer.*

## SUMMARY.

KENNEBEC CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We understand that there is to be a meeting of this Society at the Town House in Hallowell on the 28th of this month, for the purpose of making arrangements for their approaching Cattle Show and Fair.

Two men were recently arrested on the Mississippi, who gave their names as Thompson and Wells, charged with an attempt to sell a free negro. They were taken to Louisville and convicted.

It is stated that the draft of a will in the hand writing of Mr Charles Lee, of Barre, Mass. who was lost on board the ill-fated Lexington, was lately found beneath the false bottom of a travelling trunk that had been thrown aside In the disposition of his property, the sum of $2000 was bequeathed to the town for the establishment of a public library, $6000 to the Unitarian Society, besides $1000 to its pastor.

*Scarcity of water in Albany.*—The Albany papers state that the public pumps in that city are all dry, and that the poor inhabitants are troubled to procure pure and wholesome water.

Ferris Moore, Esq. Postmaster at Putney, Vermont, announces his success in making silk, and that he is going ahead this season better than ever. He states that he has already wound off more than one hundred pounds of silk, and has as much more now winding, besides a still larger crop of worms coming on. He anticipates the most triumphant results from his labors.

The cars on the Boston and Portland Railroad now run to New Market, being a distance of 57 miles from Boston, leaving at 7 o'clock and arriving at New Market at 9 1-2. The space between Exeter and New Market was opened on Wednesday, and it is expected that the road will be extended to Dover in a few months.

No less than forty-five children died in Philadelphia, last week, of summer complaint. There were also six deaths of small pox.

The Steamer Bangor is hereafter to make two trips per week between Portland and Portsmouth, leaving Portland on Tuesday and Saturdays at 9 o'clock A. M. and return to Portland same days at 3 o'clock P. M. We believe there is to be no alteration in her trips between Bangor and Portland. She is a favorite boat and has a highly popular commander.

RAISING OF OAKS.—A Mr Yates, of England, who gained a silver medal for a Treatise on the cultivation of Oak timber, maintains that the oak may be very rapid in its growth, by proper management. The oak, according to his observations, appears to derive its chief nutriment from a root that always decends at right angles to the horizon, and in called the "tap-root." The great art then, in raising oaks, consists in preserving this tap-root from injury, and as much as possible to assist its growth. The management of a plantation of oaks may be resolved into the three following practical directions:—1. Previously to planting the acorns, loosen the earth intended for their reception, by deep trenching. 2. Never transplant, or in any way disturb, the saplings intended for timber. 3. Keep the plant carefully pruned till arrived at a proper height.—It is said that those who have been accustomed to notice the slow growth and stunted appearance of oak-trees, when denied the assistance of art, would observe with astonishment the vigorous and rapid increase of plants under the management now pointed out.

Accounts of Crops generally, from all sections of the country, are favorable. The bounties of Providence may alleviate to pressure of debt which bears so heavily on the States and individuals.

*Stolen Money Recovered.*—We publish a week or two since an account of the robbery of the Jacksonville Branch Bank of the State of Illinois of $90,000. A letter received in this city this morning from Alton, dated July 21st, states that the whole of the money has been found buried in a corn-field about 2½ miles from Jacksonville, and the person suspected of having committed the robbery has been arrested and committed to jail.—*Boston Transcript*

*Muscular power of Salmon.*—Salmon have been seen to jump over the new part of the Kennebec Dam where the water falls perpendicularly thirteen feet. They are caught in considerable numbers at Waterville, but we presume they generally go over that part of the Augusta dam where the water falls but a few feet before striking the rocks.—*Ken. Journ.*

*What will not a Mother do to save her Child.*—We learn that on Friday, (says the Bellows Falls Gazette,) as a child of Mrs. McGee, of westminister, aged 5 years, was at play about the well, it climbed upon the curb, and was precipitated head foremost into the well which was about 20 feet deep. Mrs. McGee, missing the child, and hearing cries from the well, although very poor of health, and having a child only 5 weeks old, decended and rescued the unfortunate sufferer who was clinging to the stone of the wall and crying for help, Such daring and bold achievements, although of rare occurrences, show what a mother will do to save a suffering child.

*Acquittal of Capt Snow of the Mogul.*—Daniel Snow and V. F. Greene, captain and mate of the sch. Mogul, were put upon their trials, in New York, last week, for wilfully causing the destruction of the sch. Mogul, at sea, on the night of the 14th of May last. The jury returned a verdict of *not guilty.*

The owners of the vessel and others gave Capt. Snow a good character. The testimony also, in favor of the character of the mate, was conclusive.

*Wives in Louisiana.* Louisiana guards the rights of her women with kind and parental care. The husband cannot alienate the property, even by the consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate property of the wife as the land and negroes. She can even make the husband her debtor, and sue him in a court of law. Dashing young fellows used to go and marry the beautiful creoles of the territory, and spend their property within a short period, leaving them to penury. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of the unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of this law was found necessary by the prudent and kind French creoles of that hospitable region. No matter what led to it, the example is worthy of all praise.

Two boys, one 9, the other 8 years of age, were lately detected in an attempt to set fire to a row of buildings, in Dover, N. H. in the heart of a dense block of wooden tenements.

*Congress.*—The Fortification Bill passed the Senate Thursday the 5th—45 to 4. The Bill to continue in force the charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia, passed 27 to 15 A Bill to incorporate the Mechanical Society of the town of Alexandria, passed without a division. The Naval Pension Bill was several hours under consideration, and an adjournment was carried before it was disposed of.

*In the House,* the session continued from ten o'clock in the morning to a later hour in the evening. The Bank Bill called forth some ten speeches in addition to the nineteen before delivered upon it.

*The Steamboat Gem.*—Yesterday morning the steamboat Gem, came to anchor at the Navy Yard. This boat was built by Lieut Hunter, of the Navy on a plan of his own invention. She is not much larger than the launch of one of our vessels of war, being but sixty feet long, with twelve feet beam, and sharp at both stem and stern. The great improvement is in her paddles, which are below the surface of the water, and are in a horizontal position, the paddle projecting about a foot from the side of the water. From the centre of the paddle wheel a bar rises, perpendicularly, connecting at right angles with another bar attached to the engine, and lying parallel with the wheel. The force of the engine is about six-horse power, and the boiler in use is similar to that used in locomotives. With this engine, which is a very imperfect one, the boat has been driven, in very bad weather, at the rate of nine knots an hour.

This afternoon at four o'clock Lieut. Hunter will make an experimental trip up and down the river, in company with several of the directors of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal who are desirous of ascertaining whether the invention can be adapted to the purposes of canal navigation, and tomorrow Commodore Stewart, with a number of officers and gentlemen, will also take a trip in her, after which it is understood, that she will leave for New York; Lieut. Hunter being desirous of introducing the invention into the packet ships at that city.

The invention seems admirably calculated to promote the safety of vessels of war, during an engagement the wheels being so far under water, as to be in great measure protected from the shot, and it likewise seems well adapted to canal navigation, in as much as little or no surf is made by the motion of the wheels, the vessel gliding along easily and smoothly, without creating waves.—*U. S. Gazette.*

## BANKRUPT BILL.

This important bill has at length passed the Senate, and from present appearance will it is thought pass the House. As every one knows, it provides that when a man is insolvent, he may by coming forward and giving up his whole property to his creditors, be henceforth free from all obligation to them; and may proceed in the acquistion and appropriation of property in the same manner as if he had never owed any thing. From an exchange paper we introduce the following paragraph which gives some account of the bill, together with the modifications under which it passed the Senate.—*Zion's Advocate.*

Both Debtor and Creditor have struggled hard during a series of years, for a Bankrupt Law, but without success. There has generally been one voice in favor of some Bill, but in the details there has been a great variety of opinions. The two prominent points of difference now, have been the compulsory power and a desire that the Bill should embrace corporations. The south have opposed both. Their reasons against the first have been, that there is so common a want of punctuality among planters and others, that by a compulsory act, a vast number of solvent men would be thrown into Bankruptcy. The State Rights men have opposed the including of corporations. In the Bill now passed, both these provisions are excluded. Although we should have preferred a different law in some respects from the one now passed in the Senate, yet we are decidedly in favor of the present Bill. It is a measure that is due at this time, from a great nation, and from a triumphant party to the unfortunate. It is a magnanimous act, that will set the bondman free. In primitive times, a day of jubilee once in fifty years was observed, and it is worthy the present enlightened age, that quite as liberal spirit should be exhibited as in times past. The derangement in trade, & the ruin that has spread far and wide during the last four years, have been such, that thousands of our most industrious, and even our most wealthy families, have been reduced to worse than poverty, and a vast portion of them are dependent on their friends for support. To emancipate so many unfortunate men ought to be the wish of every philanthropic mind. The energy that is now dormant that will be brought into action by this bill of relief will be immense, and should be duly considered in its discussion. It is but a proposition to set so many more manufactories, so much more mechanical operation, in motion. A vast amount of property that is now dormant, will be brought into activity, and a spirit of enterprise will be manifest.

*Accident on the Worcester Railroad.*—We learn that as the afternoon train was going to Worcester yesterday, about a half a mile this side of Framingham, the engine came in conract with a load of hay which a teamster was driving across the track. The engine was completely capsized, and Mr Guild, the engineer, had the flesh torn from his leg in a shocking manner. An engine was despatched to this city for medical aid, and it is hoped he will recover. The train did not reach Worcester till midnight We understand that the accident was occasioned by the wilful obstinacy of the teamster. The bell was rung as usual, and he knew the train was coming, but persisted in driving on to the tract, and after the collision he said he was glad of it they might have stopped the train.—*Boston Transcript.*

*Samuel Swartwout*, the defaulting ex-collector of New York, is now in this city before the Commissioners appointed to examine into the affairs of the Custom-House there. He is a most precious villain.

Religious Statistics.—The number of Baptists in the United States is estimated to be 4,000,000 Methodists, 3,000,000; Friends, 250,000; Roman Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalians, 1,000,000.

Americans, think of it.—In France, out of a population of thirty-two millions, twenty-one millions have but six cents a day to defray all expenses—food, lodging, raiment and education. England and Ireland are in no better condition.

Death of Matthias.—it is stated by the Highland Messenger that Matthias, the impostor, died in North Carolina in July, 1840. His age was about 60 years. He was probably the most stupid creature who ever set up for a prophet, not excepting Joe Smith.

Fourth of July Toast—By John W. Hesser.—The shoemakers of the Revolution—they risked their little *all* upon the great *wax*-end, and give short *stitches* to the foe in times that tried men's *soles*.

It is estimated that 2 million bushels less of grain will this year be manufactured into whisky than the last.

Seven hundred females committed suicide in France last year, and twenty-three hundred men

## Married,

In Hampden, Capt. Wm. Phillips to Miss Mehitable Crowell.

In Bangor, Joel M York, Esq. to Miss Sarah A. McFhetres.

In Freedom, Deacon John Hunting, of Corinth, aged 63, to Miss Sarah Rollins; aged 23.

Some poets say that Cupid's blind,
But we think he's insulting,
When maids so tender and so kind,
Do go a *Deacon Hunting*.

## Died,

In Bangor, 27th ult. Sarah, wife of Heman Foster, and daughter of Zadoc Davis, aged 29; Newall W. son of Thomas Egery, aged 5.

In Levant, Abigail Page, eldest daughter of Dr. Isaac Case, aged 19.

In Jefferson, Alice, wife of Jonah Wright.

In this town, on Friday last, Widow Rebecca Haywood, aged 84.

On Wednseday morning last, very suddenly, Mr. Elphalet White, aged about 65.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 2, 1841

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patroit.

At market, 260 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 300 Sheep, and 25 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—A small advance was effected on the best cattle. We quote first quality, $6 00 a 6 25; second quality, $5 00 a 5 50, third quality $4,00 a 5 75.

*Cows and Calves*—Sales were noticed at $19, 22, 26, 35, and 37.

*Sheep*—Lots were sold at $1 25, 133, 1 62, 1 88, 2 12, 2 37, 2 75, a nd 3 00

*Swine*—Very few at market, and few sales.

## Commissioners Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed to examine the claims on the Estate of Nathan Handy, late of Wayne, deceased, will attend to the duty assigned them at the dwelling house of George W. Fairbanks, Esq. in said Wayne, on Saturday, September 18th, 1841, at 9 o'clock A M. The Commissioners being desirous of closing their business in connection with said estate, request all persons having claims against said estate to be present at the time and place mentioned above.

HENRY W. OWEN, } Commis-
AMASA DEXTER, } sioners.

Wayne, Aug. 6, 1841. 3w32

## Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop on Wednesday the 25th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the transaction of such businessas may be deemed necessary.

N. B. A general attendance is requested.

WM. NOYES, *Rec. Sec'y*

## Monmouth Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on the first Monday in Sept. and will continue sixteen weeks, under the care of Mr. N. T. True and Mr. S. K. Smith, whose well known reputation as teachers is a sufficient recommendation to the public.

The course of Lectures on Chemistry will commence with the term, and continue during the Fall and Spring Quarters. These Lectures will be constantly accompanied with experiments. There will also be a course of Lectures before the Teachers' Class on the art of Teaching. Each member of this class will have an opportunity to exercise his skill in communicating instruction, subject to the criticism of the Principal. Students must enter at the commencement of the term, when the regular classes are formed, if they would derive any benefit from the school. Unless present at that time, it is quite certain that they will become dissatisfied with their situation.

Good board can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

Tuition—In the General English Department, $3,00. In the High English and Classical Department, $3,75, for twelve weeks.

☞ A Public Address may be expected on the first evening of the term. N. PIERCE, Sec'y.

## Notice.

LITTLE, WOOD & Co. will keep constantly on hand, at their Store opposite the Brick Factory in Winthrop, a good assortment of Cotton Sheetings, Drillings, and Lewiston Yarn. Also a general assortment of West India and Dry Goods, Flour, Oils, Paints, Nails, &c &c. which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Those who wish to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves before going further.

*Winthrop, August* 2, 1841. 31

## Improved Pigs for Sale.

THE subscriber has a litter of fifteen pigs, of mixed breeeds, Tuscarora and Berkshire, from the same sow and boar that produced the litter to which the first premium was awarded last fall. A premium was also given for the boar. They are one week old and are large and handsome. Also:—one yoke of five years old oxen, and one yoke of two years old steers for sale. DAN'L TABER.

Vassalboro' 7th mo. 19th, 1841. 3w29

## Oxford Woollen Manufactory.

### *New Establishment.*

GILLET & BRIDGES are now having erected at Oxford (Craigies' Mills,) a commodious building for the purpose of Manufacturing Woollen Cloths from the raw material. Their machinery is of the latest and best construction, and will be operated by experienced workmen. Having visited and obtained information from the best manufacturers and dyers in the country, in addition to their own experience, they feel warranted in assuring the public that they can produce as good an article of domestic cloths, both as respects durability and neatness, as has yet been made in the State. They have spared no expense in machinery and will spare none in labor, and therefore feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Their mill is situated on the outlet of Thompson's pond, a stream which is well known to furnish a constant supply of water, which will enable them to prosecute their business at all seasons without delay.

They will be ready to receive and manufacture Wool the *first of June*, and will gaarantee all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

They hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

The following will be their prices for manufacturing from the raw material, when the wool is taken and cloth delivered at their mill.

Casimeres from 42 to 50 cts per yard,
Common fulled cloth 30 to 37 1-2 cts. per yard,
Blanketing, 1 1-8 wide, 17 to 20,
White flannel 17 cts.
Colored flannel 25 cts.
Colored and pressed 25 cts.
Satinet 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

All wool should be well washed on the sheep, and bro't to the mill in the fleece.

*Wool Manufactured on Shares.*

## Wool Carded & Cloth Dressed.

GILLET & BRIDGES will also card wool and dress cloth in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this vicinity.

*Oxford, April* 20, 1841. tf.18

## Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy. WADSWORTH FOSTER.

*Winthrop, February* 25, 1841. 8tf

## Buckfield High School & Lyceum.

Rev. CYRIL PEARL, *Principal.*

THE Fall Term in this Institution is to commence on Monday, Sept. 6, and to continue eleven weeks.

Tuition *payable in advance*

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|---|---|
| For common English branches | $3,00 |
| Higher branches or languages | 4,00 |

Tuition for a shorter period than the term from Thirty to Forty cents per week.

Incidental expenses including a Catalogue 25 cents.

Use of Library and Reading room (optional with pupils) 25 cents.

Board in good families per week from $1,25 to $1,50.

The Directors take pleasure in stating that Mr. Joseph C. Richardson, A. B. whose services as an assistant have been highly acceptable during the Spring and Summer terms, is still to continue in the institution, and will devote his time to languages and the mathematics, thus leaving the Principal at liberty to devote his time to the other departments.

Other assistants will be furnished should the patronage of the school render it necessary and practicable.

The school room has been enlarged so as to accommodate a much larger number than during the Spring term, and a spacious class room has been furnished. The Teachers department will receive special attention during the Fall term.

ZADOC LONG,
SAMUEL P. BROWN, } *Directors.*
WM. W. COMSTOCK,
JAMES JEWETT,

*July* 30, 1841. 31

# WHITMAN'S

## Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841. 28

*Winthrop, December* 29, 2840.

*To whom it may concern.*—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

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|---|---|
| | LLOYD THOMAS, |
| JOHN O. WING, | JONA WHITING, |
| NOAH COURRIER, | S. J. PHILBROOK, |
| JOS. A. METCALF, | MOSES H. METCALF, |
| CEPHAS THOMAS, | HEBRON LUCE, |
| DAN'L M'cDUFFIE, | ZIPHION HOWARD, |

## POETRY.

### FARMER'S SONG.

In a sweet healthy air with a farm of his own
Secluded from tumult and strife,
The farmer, more blest than a king on his throne,
Enjoys all the comforts of life.

When the sweet smiling Spring sheds its prefumes around,
And music enchants every tree,
With his glittering plow-share he furrows his ground,
With a mind independent and free.

When Summer to fruit the sweet blossoms transforms,
And his harvest fields wave with the breeze;
Sweet anticipation unfolds all her charms,
And points to contentment and ease.

When bountiful Autum her treasures bestows,
And her fruits are all gathered and stored,
His heart to the Giver, with gratitude glows,
And plenty presides at his board.

When Winter howls dismally over the earth
And want tells her tale at his door,
Serenely he sits by his clear blazing hearth,
And dispenses relief to the poor.

Then let idle Ambition her baubles pursue,
While Wisdom looks down with disdain,
The home of the farmer has charms ever new,
Where health, peace and competence reign.

*Albany Cultivator.*

### THE USE OF FLOWERS.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small;
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requireth none to grow,
Nor does it need the lotus flowers
To make the river flow.
The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
And the herb that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore, were they made
All dyed with rainbow light;
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up-springing day and night!
Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no one passes by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man!
To beautify the earth!
To comfort man—to whisper hope
Whene'er his face is dim,
For whose careth for the flowers,
Will care much more for him!

*Savan. Repub,*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

### DESCRIPTION OF FARMINGTON.

Mr. Holmes:—It is generally thought necessary in reading a history, or description of any town or county to make considerable allowance for the writers political views, and love of home. For if he has a strong love of some scenes, which seem to him the perfection of lovelinass, and fill him with delight, may appear to the stranger not at all remarkable, but even forbidding. The former beholds it brightened by the associations and sunny days of childhood; the latter in its true character unconnected with youthful romance. In like manner, a historian deeply devoted to any particular political or religious creed will strongly tincture his work with the essence of that creed. He will be continually prone to view in the most favorable light and extenuate the faults of his own party; and in the same manner to impute the worst of motives, and mark every little imperfection in the other. So, it will be the duty of the reader to determine how much allowance he is to make in this description of my native town.

Farmington is a beautiful place, situated on the Sandy river about twenty miles from its mouth. Its surface is moderately uneven. At the distance of several miles it is surrounded by a broken chain of picturesque mountains and pleasant hills. A pleasant ride of a few hours will bring the traveller among the "beautiful hills," where he may feast himself with extensive and delightful views, the wild scenes of nature, and her odd freaks. Throughout the town may be seen enchanting forests, and pleasant hills, that smile under the hand of the industrious farmer, and "blossom like the rose," verdant meadows watered by the gliding brook; and broad fertile intervales on the *glorious* Sandy, which takes its meandering course, "from near the Canadian hills," and winds its way through many a sunny vale to the rushing waters of the Kennebec. Carefully cultivated by the farmers, it is a flourishing garden in comparison with many of our northern towns. Its soil is strong, well situated for cultivation, and not liable to early frosts. Giant groves of lofty maple crown its every hill. Among these the verdant fields appear dressed in their green robes, and tidy farm houses strike our view amid their cool recesses. On account of its delightful climate, its pleasing scenes, being a lovely place for sojourning, and its proximity to the wild and mountainous region beyond, it has become quite a place of resort for travellers from more populous and less favored towns. But how it will compare with the "fashionable watering places" of New York, the reader must judge, after considering the fact, that there is a somewhat celebrated mineral spring in a neighboring town a few miles distant. Although it is essentially a *farming town*, yet it has good water privileges, which the industrious inhabitants have turned to their own advantage. Manufactures also flourish to some extent; and all things considered, there are few towns that prosper more than this.

It was early settled, but not till a long time after the former inhabitants, having ceased to spear the speckled salmon in the murmuring waters of the Sandy, or to pursue the deer and moose by the neighooring ponds, or the bear on the mountains, had retreated far into Canada, or crowded nearer the banks of the beautiful Penobscot. Sometimes a straggling Indian came within its confines, and spake of the former glory of his tribe, of his hunting and fishing grounds, and of his blighted hopes. So nothing was left to molest the first settlers save the unsocial bear, that *perfect type of an old backelor*, which frequently had the audacity to pry into the *secrets* of their "log corn cribs," and to divest them of every thing valuable or desirable.

Few towns can boast of as good society as this. A high moral feeling pervades the community, and strict order and decorum prevail. The people are active and industrious, shrewd in making a bargain and apt to stand to it, if it be only in an honorable manner, not apt to be led away by the rage for speculation, or filled with chimerical hopes, self-confiding and independant almost to a fault.

Education flourishes here, and her votaries are crowned with success. There are a number of persons in the various professions, who are an honor to themselves, to their town, and to those connected with them. The primary schools are in a prosperous condition, and few towns of the same number of inhabitants sent more representatives to College than this. Besides it has quite a flourishing Academy, very finely situated in its principal village, where not only its own sons and others derive pleasure, but obtain that which may not be taken away from them. Having been long connected with it, I have a peculiar interest in it, though perhaps the same, that all feel for the place of their education. And now having made these scanty and imperfect remarks, I close.

*Farmington, July*, 1841. Ephebus.




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